कोयला कंपनियों द्वारा किए गए व्यय की जांच-पड़ताल

2332. **श्री रामसिंह राठवा :** क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार ने कोयला कंपनियों द्वारा किए गए व्यय की जांच-पड़ताल की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार ने इस संबंध में किन-किन अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की है ?

कोयला मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजित कुमार पांजा : (क) और (ख) कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड और सिंगरेनी कोलियरीज़ कंपनी लि० के वर्ष 1991–92 के लेखों तथा लेखा-परीक्षित वार्षिक रिपोर्टों की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा करली गई है और वर्तमान संसद के सत्र के दौरान दोनों सदनों के सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। उपर्युक्त वार्षिक रिपोर्टों के अनुसार वर्ष 1991–92 के दौरान इन कंपनियों द्वारा कमाए गए राजस्व, किए गए व्यय और लाभ/हानि को नीचे दर्शाया गया है :–

(करोड़ रु० में)

कम्पनी का नाम	कमाया गया राजस्व	किया गया व्यय	कमाया गया लाभ (+) उठाई गई हानि (–)
कोल इंडिया लि०	6836.06	6668.99	(+) 167.07
सिंगरेली कोलियरीज कम्पनी लि०	712.94	917.78	(–) 204.84

(ग) सरकार द्वारा की गई समीक्षा में किसी तरह की अनियमितताओं का उल्लेख नहीं किया गया है जिसके अंतर्गत कोयला कंपनियों के किसी अधिकारी के हो। कोई कार्रवाई की जानी अपेक्षित

Profit and loss incurred in coal mining

2333. SHRI TINDIVANAM G. VENKATRAMAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) what is the net profit or loss in coal mining in Public Sector and Private Sector; and

(b) what is the proposal of Government to boost the profit or to avoid loss of income in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTSY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) In terms of Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 as amended from time to time, coal mining is at present being largely undertaken in public sector only. The profit (+) and loss (—) figures for the public sector coal companies namely Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and Singareni Collieries Company (SCCL) for the year 1991-92 are as under:—

1. CIL (+) Rs. 167.07 crores
2. SCCL (—) Rs. 204.84 crores

Data regarding profitability or otherwise of Coal mining in the private sector is not available.

(b) Following measures have been taken to contain losses in coal companies and make them economically viable:

(i) Effective control of cost of production so as to heve an adequate margin for sustained growth.

(ii) Improved manpower planning including redeployment of surplus labour and restricting the intake of new hands against vacancies caused by natural wastage.

(iii) Reduction in manpower through voluntary retirement.

(iv) Concept of 'all men all jobs' is being tried on experimental basis.

(v) Improvement in availability and utilisation of Heavy Earth Moving Machinery by providing adequate workshop support, improved management of spares and timely rehabilitation of equipment.

(vi) Procurement of Heavy Earth Moving Machinery and other equipments is scrutinised closely so that additions to plant and machinery are minimised.

(vii) Special emphasis on underground mines to improve the productivity and profitability.

(viii) Steps taken to maintain better co-ordination with State Governments and also with appropriate authorities for acquisition of requisite land so that the mining activities can be taken up as per schedule.

(ix) Capital expenditure reduction without impairing short term/long term production potential so that impact of interest and depreciation in the future cost of production is minimised.

(x) In coal sales programme of CIL implementation of 'Cash and Carry' scheme and realisation of past dues.

Safeguarding and conservation of Coking Coal

2334. SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA. Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of 44000 M.T. of production of Coking Coal, only 9 to 10 M.T. is being utilised by Steel Plants after washing and the remaining Coal is being utilised for non-metallurgical purpose causing loss to the nation due to irrational use of valuable Coking Coal for the metallurgical purposes; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to safeguard and conserve the Coking Coal resources of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA) (a) and (b) The total production in the country of all varieties of coking coals during the year 1991-92 was 45.90 million tonnes. Out of this, 23.11 million tonnes of metallurgical grades of coking coals were fed to various washeries and the washed product was used in the steel plants. In addition; 1.84 million tonnes of coking coal was used for making hard coke in merchant cokeries and 1.03 million tonne was converted into soft coke. The remaining quantity which did not fall in the acceptable matallurgical category were supplied to the power houses and other users.

The coking coals fed to the washeries are those which exhibit superior caking properties conforming to the technological requirement of the steel plants. Coking coals which are not being fed to the washeries are having low volatile content and are of medium coking variety. With a view to increasing the indigenous availability of washed coking coal required for steel plants, tests have been carried out jointly by Central Fuel Research Institute: Dhanbad and Research & Development